

engagements), innovation (implant design, consulting) and administration (local and national organizations).

CONCLUSION

Our survey represents a unique initiative to identify the characteristics of highly successful orthopedic surgeons. Regardless of whether readers accept our definitions of success or our decision to use departmental chairs, journal editors and presidents of major orthopedic organizations as surrogates for success, our findings may be generalized to a fundamental truth: the criteria for success is largely a personal one. In a broad cohort of orthopedic surgeons, our work suggests that most orthopedic surgeons are typically busy, yet they make strong efforts to maintain their health by eating well, exercising regularly, seeing a primary care physician and abstaining from smoking. In addition, while they spend most of their time on clinical duties, this group of orthopedic surgeons contributes prolific numbers of publications and book chapters while participating in the editing of orthopedic journals and leadership of specialty organizations. Highly successful orthopedic surgeons appear to be intrinsically motivated and satisfied despite the challenges of long hours and high levels of stress.

Acknowledgements: We are grateful to *Physicians Practice* for allowing the use of data and questions from the Great American Physician Survey. We are indebted to the survey respondents for taking time out their busy schedules to make this project possible.

Competing interests: None declared. M. Bhandari was funded, in part, by a Canada Research Chair.

Contributors: G. Klein, S. Sprague, G. Dogbey and M. Bhandari designed the study. G. Klein, N. Hussain, S. Sprague and G. Dogbey acquired the data. G. Klein, N. Hussain, S. Sprague, C.T. Mehlman, G. Dogbey and M. Bhandari analyzed the data. G. Klein, S. Sprague, C.T. Mehlman and G. Dogbey wrote the article. G. Klein, N. Hussain, C.T. Mehlman, G. Dogbey and M. Bhandari reviewed the article. All articles approved its publication.

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CORRECTION

In the Bethune Round Table 2011 abstracts published in the December 2011 issue of *CJS*, the name of Alexandre Gosselin Tardif was spelled incorrectly. We apologize for this error.